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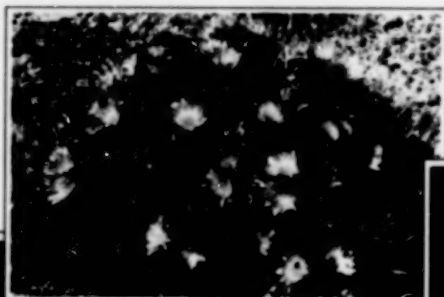
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Prineville District Office
3050 N.E. 3rd Street
Prineville, Oregon 97754

August 1997



Prineville District Planning Update



2000-000851/NF

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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PLANNING UPDATE

Introduction -

This planning update is designed to keep you informed of the Prineville District's ongoing progress toward implementing land use plans and managing public lands in central Oregon. Your interest and participation in various BLM programs and operations are very important to our success. Thanks for your continued interest in the management of our public lands.

James L. Hancock
District Manager

What to Expect in This Document - - -

Feature Articles: Several articles have been developed on high public interest topics throughout the District. These articles cover such topics as the Central Oregon Initiative, a weed management demonstration area, N.E. Oregon assembled land exchange, urban interface and our law enforcement program. A District Map is included to help orient you to the geographic areas represented by these articles as well as other information throughout the document.

Plan Implementation Progress: This section provides a brief report of the progress made last year toward implementation of the District's three land use plans. These plans include the John Day Resource Management Plan (RMP) completed in 1985, the Two Rivers RMP (1986) and the Brothers-LaPine RMP (1989). The District is working on an amendment for a portion of the Brothers-LaPine RMP and completing another amendment on land tenure adjustments in the John Day RMP.

Volunteer Program Activity/Opportunities: The BLM depends very heavily on volunteer service by the public in numerous activities/roles to help manage the public lands. Countless hours of high quality public service are donated annually throughout our District, the State and the western U.S. This section of the summary will highlight the valuable

contributions that these dedicated volunteers made as well as providing information about the types of opportunities available for future volunteer work in the Prineville District.

Rangeland Program Summary: This section documents progress made to date toward implementing the rangeland decisions in the three RMPs. This section is quite detailed and hopefully provides the reader with a clear and concise idea of implementation. The opportunity to comment on this section is detailed therein, especially with regard to "affected interests."

Environmental Assessment (EA) Register: As a result of the Central Oregon Initiative, (see included article) the EA register will now be published in a quarterly document called "Schedule of Projects." If you currently receive the "Prineville District Planning Update" you will also receive the "Schedule of Projects".

We hope you find this document interesting and informative. We want to make future such documents even better and would appreciate any comments you may have regarding format, content, etc. Please send comments to: District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 550, Prineville, OR 97754. Thanks for your continued interest in the Prineville District's activities in managing your public lands.

Prineville District



United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Prineville District Office
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Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone 10, Spheroid: Clark 1866, NAD 1983

THE CENTRAL OREGON INITIATIVE

The Forest Service and BLM in Central Oregon have formed a partnership called the "Central Oregon Initiative" with the goal of improving customer service to all public land users in the area. The Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests and the Prineville District of the BLM are the three units involved in the Central Oregon Initiative. We are working together to identify ways to improve customer service and reduce operating costs. Where the BLM and Forest Service manage adjacent lands and have common customers, there are many opportunities to provide more convenient service and to share resources for cost effective implementation of our public programs. This does not mean we are combining agencies but we will eliminate boundaries that create unnecessary barriers for our customers.

The last several years of politics have had some significant impacts on government and the way we do business. Less government has been the war cry of the 90's. Personnel, budgets and even entire agencies have declined or disappeared. During this time of reduced budgets and personnel, local federal agencies have been looking for opportunities to help each other. These efforts took great strides in 1994 when the decision was made for the new Bureau of Land Management office to be constructed directly adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest. The first joint efforts began during construction with the notion to have one continuous parking lot out front of both buildings for greater customer convenience, as well as a one sidewalk leading from the front door of one agency to the front door of the other. Just as important was the continuous sidewalk that was laid behind the building connecting the back doors of each agency to facilitate convenient interaction between the two agencies' employees. The influence those efforts have had on the two agencies continues to mushroom even today.

Because of the close proximity to each other it became easy for specialists to consult face to face on common issues, to share ideas, resources and equipment. The BLM and the Ochoco National Forest had close working relationships with the Deschutes National Forest, located in Bend. Finally managers from the three agencies began meeting monthly for "Chowder Day" in an effort to improve communication and coordination. These events formed the Central Oregon triangle of federal agencies working together that presented itself as a natural candidate for the Central Oregon Initiative.

The Central Oregon Initiative is one of two efforts in the country designed as a to create a more cooperative government with the express purposes of improving customer service and providing savings to the tax payer through greater efficiency in government. A standing "Strategy Group" was assembled to support innovation and integrate efforts under the initiative. While the Strategy Group provides the overview, individual teams are assembled to work on individual projects and all employees are encouraged and supported in looking for ways to make things better or easier.

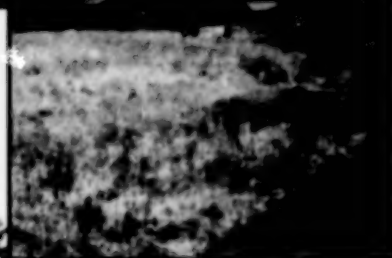
There are more than 26 projects that have been implemented or are in the process of development in an effort to do what we do better. Some of those efforts include:

- **Central Oregon Home Page** - Integrating Internet presentations in order to provide one-stop shopping for Internet visitors
- **Public Affairs and Planning updates** - The BLM jointly funds and shares a public affairs specialist with the Ochoco National forest and planning updates will be integrated into one document notifying the public of scheduled proposed actions
- **High Desert Learning Center** - The three partners are working with High Desert Museum to deliver natural resource information to some half-million people who visit the museum annually
- **Tribal Liaison and Coordination** - The three agencies share one tribal liaison position
- **Central Oregon Fire Management Organization** - A consolidated fire management organization, integrating Forest Service and BLM personnel, began operation on January 7, 1996 under a plan approved by the three line officers. Two managerial positions were consolidated into one
- **Firewood Permits** - The BLM has combined its firewood permit program with those of the local Forests, providing customers with a consistent program that is convenient and less confusing
- **Native Black Cottonwood Plantation** - BLM and the Forests shared funding to create a plantation as a source for dormant cut stock for riparian restoration
- **Fisheries and Water Quality Monitoring** - The local offices have developed a joint monitoring strategy reviewing stations and methodologies annually. Field visits are coordinated for efficiency. Bull trout studies are coordinated basin wide. Equipment and expertise are shared providing the opportunity to gather a wider range of data at lower cost
- **Riparian Management** - Joint approaches to riparian management continue on shared streams that cross private, national forest and BLM lands
- **Province/Resource Advisory Councils (PAC and RAC)** - These interagency and citizen advisory forums are active across Central and Eastern Oregon. They provide a mechanism to help avoid duplication and potentially conflicting approaches to the public on similar issues
- **Telecommunications** - Prineville BLM and the two Forests utilize a single organization for radio, telephone and network systems. The phone systems of all three offices have been integrated

The efforts of the Central Oregon Initiative are proving to be a success with cost savings to the agencies and the taxpayers as well as improved service and products for customers of all three agencies. For more information about the Central Oregon Initiative please contact Jim Kenna at (541) 416-6757.

Looking to the Future:

Central Oregon's Urban Interface Plan



safety, land pattern, resource impacts, and social conflicts are the major concerns in the "urban interface" area.

In April 1996, three alternatives, or options, for management of Central Oregon's public lands were published. Options for managing commercial timber harvest, firewood cutting, live-stock grazing, mineral develop-

ment, wildlife habitat, target shooting, hunting, and motorized vehicle use were proposed. In addition, various proposals for the retention, exchange, or transfer of public lands were included in the document. The BLM solicited comments and ideas from the public, interested and affected groups, Tribal Governments, and other agencies regarding management of the area.

Since then, the team has been analyzing the effects of implementing each alternative described in the "draft alternative" document. This information, along with an agency preferred alternative, will be incorporated into the Draft EIS, scheduled for publication in late 1997. A Final EIS will be published soon after.

If you would like to be on the mailing list for the Urban Interface EIS, please give Karen Perault a call at (541) 416-6711. Successful implementation of this plan hinges on public support. We want to hear your comments, concerns, and ideas for managing Central Oregon's public lands. By working together, we can develop innovative management strategies for meeting the needs of communities and users of public land while maintaining resource values. We look forward to hearing from you.

Progress continues on the Central Oregon Urban Interface Plan. This plan is an amendment to the 1989 Brothers/La Pine Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and is being written to address a myriad of issues on BLM managed public lands in portions of Deschutes, Crook, and Klamath counties. The Urban Interface area is indicated on the enclosed map by the number 4. The Brothers/La Pine RMP and EIS does not adequately address the increased number and diversity of uses in Central Oregon today. Besides looking at present day issues, the plan will anticipate and plan for future trends.

The planning area includes approximately 181,000 acres of BLM managed public lands adjacent to Bend, Redmond, Sisters, and La Pine. The planning area is divided into four management areas: Smith Rock, Cline Buttes, Bend-Redmond, and La Pine. Each area has unique characteristics and management needs.

Many of the issues being addressed in the plan are based on the increasing population growth in the area; Deschutes County is the fastest growing county in the State of Oregon and Bend is the fastest growing city in the State. Public

Law Enforcement

Detail Ranger Program

The Prineville District uses an innovative program to supplement its law enforcement staff during the summer months. It's known as the "Detail Ranger Program" and involves "detailing" or borrowing other BLM law enforcement rangers from other states to augment our law enforcement staff during periods of high demand. These rangers are permanently assigned to BLM areas in the California or Arizona desert, where the demand for their services is low in the summer due to constant 110+ degree weather. They come from Arizona locations like Phoenix, Yuma, and Lake Havasu City and places in California such as Palm Springs and El Centro. Faced with tolerating an entire summer of extreme desert temperatures, many jump at the chance to take temporary assignments or "details" to the cooler north country of Central Oregon.

The program began in 1993 with one part time position. We increased the position to full time in 1994 and 1995, and hired two full time positions in 1996. Since these are only temporary assignments of three to twelve weeks, detail rangers rotate in and out all summer long. During 1996 for example, it took a total of nine different rangers to staff three positions from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

The detail rangers' job is to help the Prineville district implement its large and complex law enforcement program. Detail rangers are currently used in two separate areas: the Bend-Redmond Urban Interface Area and along the Deschutes River corridor.

The Bend-Redmond Urban Interface Area includes all public lands within a twenty mile radius of Bend and Redmond. As the population of this general area continues to increase at an alarming rate, the pressures on nearby public lands increase proportionally. The most common violations reflect these population increases and include dumping, resource theft, damage to natural resources by off-road

vehicle travel, occupancy trespass, littering, vandalism, and safety issues involving indiscriminate use of firearms.

The detail ranger's job on the Deschutes River is to assist with implementing the 1993 Lower Deschutes River

Management Plan, which outlines measures to reduce damage to vegetation, relieve social conflicts, and provide for public safety. This is no small task considering the river corridor is 95 miles long and has an average weekend population in excess of 2,000. The detail rangers work



long hours, often side-by-side with members of other law enforcement agencies such as the Oregon State Police and the Wasco County Sheriff's Office. Primarily, they accomplish their mission by high visibility patrol and public education. However, if these measures are ineffective, they must resort to more serious methods.

In 1996, BLM detail rangers contacted more than 5,000 visitors on the Lower Deschutes River. They gave more than 1,000 warnings, issued over 100 citations, and made ten arrests. Typical violations included drug and alcohol-related offenses, assaults, thefts, disorderly conduct, illegal campfires, unrestrained pets, excessive noise, parking and moving vehicle violations. Besides law enforcement, the rangers also assist local agencies in search and rescue, emergency medical treatment and evacuation, and fire suppression.

The detail ranger program is indicated by the number 3 on the enclosed map. For more information about the District Law Enforcement program please call Tom Teaford at (541) 416-6700.

Help protect your land and resources by reporting crimes - call 1-800-333-7283.

Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange



The National emphasis on improving the efficiency of government and the Bureau's emphasis on improving the health of the land on a landscape scale has led the Vale and Prineville Districts and the Umatilla and Malheur National Forests to undertake the Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange. Both agencies are working with a variety of partners and private land owners to exchange approximately 75,000 acres, which would be done in several phases over the next two to three years.

Known as NOALE, the Districts recently completed a 45-day scoping and comment period for issues to be addressed in the upcoming EIS.

As proposed by Clearwater Land Exchange Company in 1994, the land exchange would result in the disposal of isolated tracts of federal lands in six counties in Northeast Oregon. In exchange, the

determine which tracts to retain and which to trade, in addition to its normal impacts analysis.

Wildlife inventories were initiated in the spring of 1995 and will continue in 1997. Botanical and cultural inventories began in 1996 and will also continue in 1997. All tracts proposed to change from public to private ownership are being assessed for cultural, botanical, forestry, wildlife, fish, rangeland, endangered species and other values. Traditional and treaty resource interests are being identified through consultation with the affected Tribal governments. Appraisal work and timber cruising are currently underway and will be completed as necessary for each subsequent phase.

This land exchange will include lands from multiple ownerships which will be assembled in a "pool" for exchange. These exchanges will be based on the pooled values of the land and may not be on a tract for tract bases. For example; some private landowners wish to purchase BLM inholding, while others desire to trade tracts of land. These values are then pooled and used by the BLM to acquire private property.

It is anticipated that the draft EIS will be available this spring and if all goes well, the first phase of this exchange will be completed in the fall of 1997. The area involved in the land exchange is marked by the number 5 on the District map. For more information, please contact Ron Lane at (541) 416-6752



BLM would acquire private lands that will consolidate Federal ownership in areas containing approximately 23 million board feet of timber, key anadromous fish and wildlife habitats, wetlands and recreation areas on or near the North and South Forks of the John Day River.

The two BLM Districts are currently in the process of writing an EIS which will be available for comment this spring. Having started with a pool of tracts to consider for disposal that is larger than necessary to complete the exchange, the EIS analysis will



Accelerating Cooperative Riparian Restoration and Management

National Riparian Service Team

Riparian areas, the strip of vegetation along streams, typically are a reflection of the overall health of the watershed and are critical to the well-being of the communities who depend on the land for jobs, clean water, food, wood products, recreation, and many other benefits. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Forest Service (FS) and National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) have placed a high priority on caring for the health of the land. All three agencies have recognized that riparian areas present an important opportunity to demonstrate a new approach to multiple-use management. On November 8, 1995, at a briefing of the Forest Service national Leadership Team, it was formally announced the three agencies would move aggressively to refine and implement a cooperative management strategy. This was followed on March 20, 1996 with a memo titled "Accelerating the Restoration and Management of Riparian areas".

This approach to riparian management provides an opportunity to show that we can



work together across agency and administrative boundaries to accomplish our common goal of providing for healthy, productive lands and public benefits. We recognize, and want to emphasize, the importance of riparian health to the well-being of the communities dependent on the land for multiple benefits.

The National Riparian Service Team (NRST) has been established to act as a catalyst to improving riparian areas nationally, focusing resources on providing training and technology

transfer, consulting and advisory services, and program review. The National Riparian Service Team is located at the Prineville BLM office and is composed of six highly credible professionals and one intern, with a broad range of interdisciplinary expertise. Team members possess a strong background in FS and BLM policy and programs, and are skilled in facilitating problem solving in the public interest, have a strong ground-level orientation, and a bias for action. Other individuals will assist part-time with consultation and training. Another important mission of this team is to establish a network of riparian program coordinators throughout each agency. The team will build on the success of existing programs and efforts, providing additional opportunity to work together more effectively. The team is focusing on results, rather than process, and works to streamline or eliminate existing process requirements. The team leader reports to the Director of the BLM and the Chief of the Forest Service, or their designees. The Riparian Service Team is charged to provide:

1. Technology Transfer and Training

An ambitious, broad scale training strategy was developed in order to implement a common minimum level of assessment for evaluating riparian areas across jurisdictional boundaries. A foundation for this effort is the use of the "Process for Assessing the Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) of Riparian-Wetland Areas." As we embark on this collaborative, landscape approach, an interagency/interdisciplinary cadre of people have been selected to establish a community-based training program in each of the 11 western states.

Two "Train the Trainers" workshops were held at the BLM National Training Center in Phoenix, Arizona. These were outstanding sessions, attended by more than 100 professionals from all over the western U.S., and a great mix of BLM/NRCS/FS folks and interdisciplinary skills. The instructors included members of the National Riparian Service Team and people from the Oregon/Washington PFC cadre. Two intensive classroom days included background and principles of the PFC Assessment method. Then folks hit the field to utilize the PFC method to evaluate two very different stream systems. Interdisciplinary teams were formed with the necessary science backgrounds, and they then worked independently to come up with their ratings on condition. On both streams, it was remarkable how close people came in their conclusions and ratings, and how the evaluation led people to talk about the stream conditions related to physical processes first before addressing attributes related to resource values. For the trainees, the next day involved having to prepare and present training information. Coordinators are being identified to work in all of the western states to provide training in the future.

2. Consulting and Advisory Services

The NRST is nearly overwhelmed with requests to come work on local problems across the west. The NRST, along with other trained and experienced people, are trying to fit in as many of the high priority cases as they can, but clearly many of these will have to be handled by the trained cadres in each state. A transition meeting was conducted for the NRST on November 13-14, and a short term plan (six months) was developed along with a strategic look at the next 18 to 24 months. The timing is clearly right for the team to fulfill the mission direction by the Director and Chief: "Accelerate the restoration of riparian areas across the western U.S."

3. Program Review and Evaluation

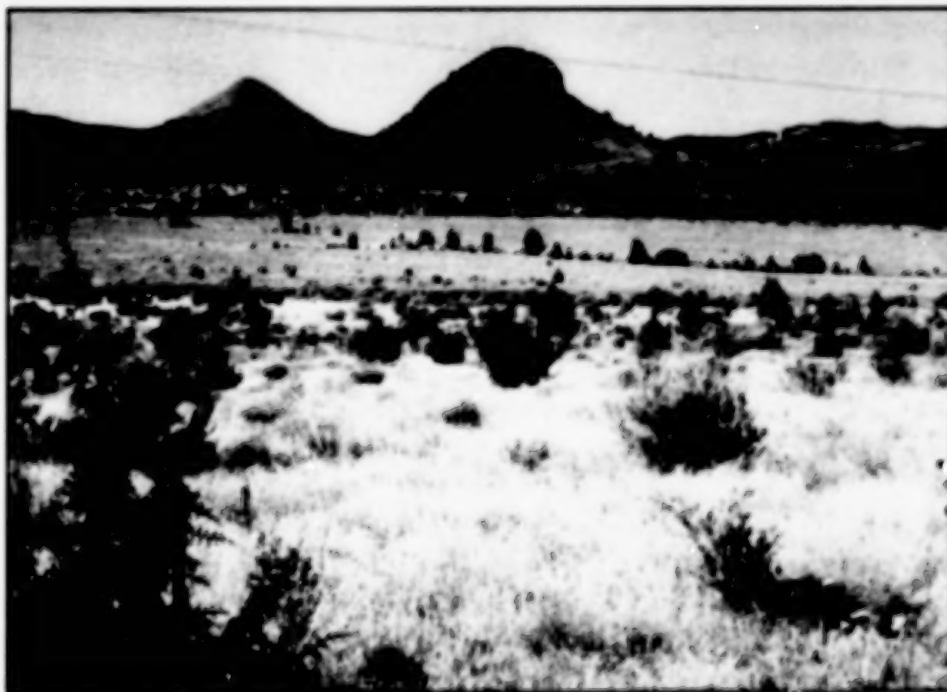
Periodic program reviews are a high priority with the first intended for next spring. Program reviews are seen as critical to networking how success can be, indeed has been, achieved. The primary intent will be to bring together a diverse group of public and agency people, including the national media, to review situations where people have worked together to solve critical resource problems related to riparian management. Creeks will always be the focus, but more likely, the learning will be about how people come together as a community to deal with something important to all of them.

A common question has been "why don't you look at the failures as well, and document them in program reviews?" The best answer is that we aren't interested in documenting failures, which normally involves trying to assign blame; we're interested in fixing creeks. The team will be consulting on problem areas, and trying to bring people together to create the conditions where change is possible. The lessons learned from successes can be valuable in learning how people have overcome the potential to fail. Success can serve as a source of hope and inspiration. Success is never simple, and it requires all of us to give the best of ourselves, and respect to all. The NRST is not naive in its approach; if we didn't have nonfunctional streams and streams that are functional-at-risk across the west, the team wouldn't exist. But the focus is on restoration and improvement.

For more information about the National Riparian Service Team please contact Wayne Elmore at (541) 416-6756.

Weed Management

Bridge Creek Demonstration Weed Management Area



Weeds are a nuisance in the garden, but are causing serious long term ecological and economical damage to our public lands throughout the west. Certain weeds which are especially harmful (noxious weeds) rapidly invade large areas, destroying native vegetation which in turn causes loss of important fish and wildlife habitat, forage for domestic livestock, and valuable scenery in popular recreation areas. Weeds are increasing at a rate of 4600 acres a day on western public lands. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is dedicating a significant amount of energy and resources in an effort to gain control of this rapidly growing problem.

The Bridge Creek Demonstration Weed Management Area near Mitchell, Oregon, has been established to identify and develop the most successful methods to control and reduce weeds. The demonstration area includes the Bridge Creek, Bear Creek, and Girds Creek watersheds. This area covers over 204,000 acres including: 61,000 acres of BLM lands, 32,000 acres of

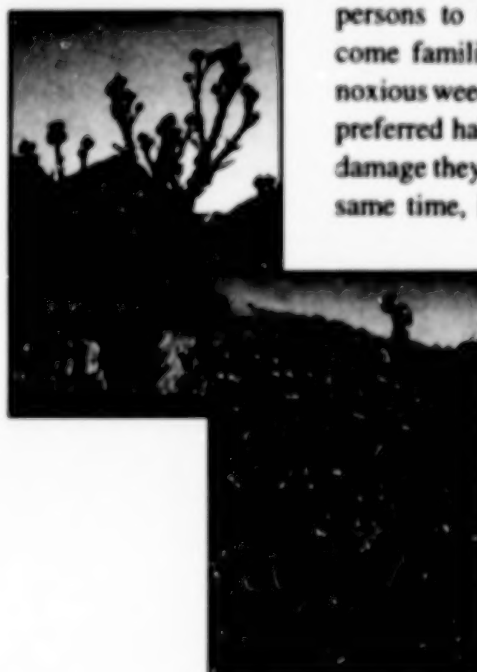
Forest Service lands, 2,600 acres of National Park Service lands, 200 acres of state lands and 109,000 acres of private lands.

The demonstration area is near U.S. Highway 26 and State Highway 207. These highways provide easy access and viewing by the project participants, the general public and by local residents and landowners. The demonstration area location and land ownership pattern provide an outstanding opportunity for private land owners and county, state, and federal

agencies to share knowledge, resources and expertise, to solve a common problem. The area also provides the

dubious opportunity for persons to view and become familiar with many noxious weed species, their preferred habitats, and the damage they cause. At the same time, it provides an

excellent opportunity to test and demonstrate various control methods such as farming practices,



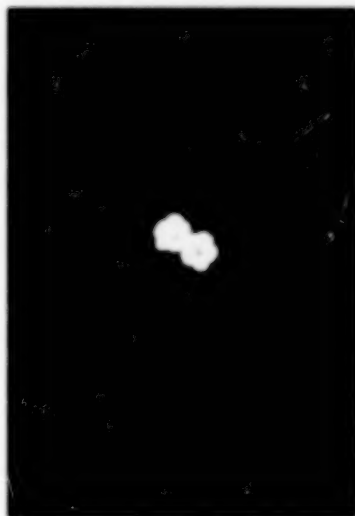
manual weed pulling, biological controls (bugs), herbicides, and perhaps other methods not yet discovered.

The demonstration area cooperators will be using an overall strategy for weed management that is similar to wildfire management. This includes "Presuppression" (actions taken before weeds start in a new area), "Initial Attack" (actions attacking existing weeds), and "Rehabilitation" (actions taken to repair an area after weeds are controlled). The objective is to prevent the further spread of weeds to new areas, and to use non-chemical control measures such as hand pulling and/or insects where feasible and practical on new spot infestations. Herbicides will be applied on infestations where it is determined that other methods would be ineffective. Several land owners have already initiated aggressive control on their private lands. For example, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has released some insects in an attempt to establish biological control of yellow star thistle on private and public lands in the area.

Early detection of noxious weeds in a new area is the key to preventing their establishment and further

spread. A number of noxious weeds are well established, and others are just starting in the demonstration area. Weeds that are newly introduced to the area are the primary target for eradication. Hopefully, these can be eliminated. When a newly discovered noxious weed species consists of only a few plants, every effort will im-

mediately be directed toward eliminating that plant population. If successful, this is the cheapest control available.



The BLM conducted extensive preliminary field inventories to determine the species and general location of noxious weeds throughout the area, including the Bridge Creek drainage. Then a complete inventory was conducted in the Bridge Creek DWMA. The BLM and other cooperators in the project will continue to collect and update information on noxious weed species and populations. BLM will provide a central repository for noxious weed information for the demonstration area which will be readily available for use by all the cooperators.

The introduction and spread of noxious weeds are caused in many ways. Recreational users including sightseers, tourists, hikers, hunters, fishermen, campers, as well as wildlife, birds, farming and ranching, forestry operations and highway maintenance all contribute to the problem. Prevention activities such as signing weed area access sights to educate users of prevention behaviors will be conducted. Weed identification training for agency personnel and the public will also be provided.

In addition to working on the Bridge Creek DWMA, private landowners and lessees in this project have formed "The Bridge Creek Watershed Council". This council has joined forces with the three Federal land management agencies and the ODA to address the serious noxious weed situation and other resource management issues in eastern Wheeler County which includes the town of Mitchell. The location of this project is indicated by the number 1 on the enclosed map.

For more information, please contact Joe Wichman at (541) 416-6737

Fire Management Services - 1996



Deschutes National Forest, Ochoco National Forest, Prineville BLM and Oregon Department of Forestry under one roof. Also located at COIDC is the shared resource desk which is responsible for dispatching aircraft such as retardant planes, lead planes, smoke jumpers, and aerial observation aircraft. Expanded dispatching functions for the two Forests, BLM and ODF are handled from COIDC as well. This includes ordering and filling orders for crews, equipment, overhead personnel and supplies.

As a result of the Wildland Fire Policy Review that was conducted in

There is a Monument. There is a very special Monument. This Monument is located in Ochoco Park in the heart of Prineville, Oregon, and was dedicated in June of 1996. The Monument was commissioned by the parents and families of fourteen wildland firefighters who lost their lives on the South Canyon Incident, Colorado, July 6, 1994. The Monument was dedicated to all wildland firefighters, past, present, and future, in recognition of their contributions toward resource protection, and dedication to their profession. The Monument serves as a reminder that there are risks involved in the profession of wildland firefighting, and it serves as an inspiration to all wildland firefighters to minimize the risks of the profession by honing skills they possess, undergoing continual refresher training, and exploring new and innovative ways to improve firefighting organization and command structure. Toward that end, there have been some major organizational changes in fire management in Central Oregon.



Although the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and Oregon Department of Forestry have cooperated in many respects over the years, this was the first year that overall management of the fire services have been combined. Central Oregon Fire Management Services (COFMS) went through its first operational season in 1996. Under COFMS, The Deschutes National Forest, Prineville District Bureau of Land Management, and Ochoco National Forest combined overall fire management. In addition, Prineville Interagency Dispatch Center merged with Redmond Dispatch to create the Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center (COIDC) which is located at the Prineville Airport. This action brought initial attack dispatching for

the wake of the South Canyon Incident, several recommendations were adopted locally. There was a need identified to provide career opportunities for fire career seasonal employees that hold key positions, but which have traditionally been held by temporary employees. During 1996, Prineville BLM recruited and hired as fire career seasonal employees; four Station Managers, three engine operators, a dispatcher and a Helitack Foreman to provide a greater continuity between COFMS fire management group and the temporary firefighter force.

Another of the issues identified, is the forest and rangeland health problem. As a result, a greater emphasis has been placed on the reduction of burnable vegetation. At the Prineville District, BLM, the prescribed fire burning program has been prominent for several years. An increase in monitoring of prescribed burns through photo points and weather records has enabled the district fuels specialist to tie the vegetative response of burns to weather



conditions, season of burns, etc. This has enabled the fuels program to be tailored to better meet the resource objectives of each particular burn project. As a result of some of this research, more burns are being conducted in the summer months to more closely emulate the natural occurrence of fire in the rangeland ecosystem.

One of the most effective methods of enhancing firefighter safety and reducing the risks that firefighters face is to reduce the number of fire starts, and detect fires when they are at their incipient stages. Prineville BLM participates along with many other federal, state, and local fire agencies in the Central Oregon and Mid-Columbia Fire Prevention Cooperatives. These organizations combine forces to provide a very extensive wildland fire public education and outreach program. Although unmeasurable in terms of tangible benefits, the low numbers of human caused fire starts is indicative of a very successful fire prevention program. Prineville is recognized as one of the more successful districts in the bureau regarding fire investigations. The District continues to take an active role in the Region Arson Task Force and the Central Oregon Fire Investigation Team. Along with the prevention measures, early detection of fires is key to prompt response and keeping wildfires small. Prineville BLM cooperates with the other COFMS agencies in this effort by staffing two lookouts, one at Tower Point located in the Maury Mountains, and one at Aldrich Mountain southwest of John Day. Additionally, BLM provides an automated lightning detection system that is utilized at COIDC. Following lightning storms, both helicopter and fixed wing aircraft are used for reconnaissance work.

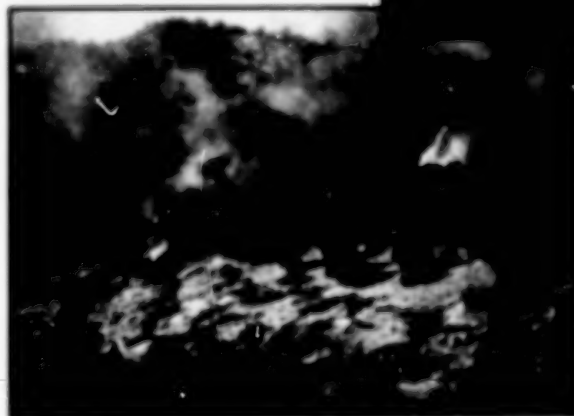
What's in store for the future? In keeping with the implementation of the recommendations that came out of the South Canyon Incident, the Wildland Fire Policy Review, and COFMS, the Prineville BLM Fire Management Program will continue to

advance on several fronts. There will be more emphasis placed on identifying ways to enhance the interagency efforts that have begun. As funding becomes available, equipment and facilities will be updated. There are opportunities at the Prineville Airport to improve the helibase facility, and when the Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT) program becomes a permanently funded portion of the COFMS program, a permanent SEAT base will be necessary.

Greater emphasis is now being placed on training. In an effort to make sure that each firefighter is equipped the best that they can be, training will be a solid, realistic, verifiable, ongoing process that combines classroom instruction with practical experience. As simulators are developed, they will play a major role in providing opportunities to develop decision making skills prior to an actual incident. While classroom education is important, there is no substitute for the

knowledge of fire behavior that only comes with experience, therefore, as in the past, the younger work force will receive the classroom training then be blended into the fire crew of experienced "ole fire dogs".

What's it all for? Everything that we do in fire



management, from the executive COFMS meetings, to fire planning, to updating equipment and supplies, to fire prevention and training, is for one purpose. That purpose is to give the firefighter on the fireline, the equipment, knowledge and skills to perform their job in the most efficient and safest manner possible, and so they can "Make all fireline decisions based on current and expected fire behavior".

There is a Monument. There is a very special Monument. This Monument is located in Ochoco Park in the heart of Prineville, Oregon, and was dedicated in June of 1996. Take the time to visit this monument, especially at night. Walk down the path dedicated to those who paid the ultimate price.

This Monument is indicated by the number 2 on the map that is included in this document. For more information please contact Steve Lent at (541) 416-6744.

Caring for the Land

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

program in order to meet these challenges. It is our mission to complete these projects in the highest quality standards while providing various opportunities to individuals and groups throughout the community to assist the BLM as a partnership in the stewardship of America's Public Lands.

Volunteers benefit from the opportunities to learn new skills, meet interesting and highly motivated people, and challenge their ability to do jobs that need to be done. They are able to explore new areas, often in a beautiful and unique outdoor setting, or experience the challenges of an office setting working with modern automation systems. Some of the opportunities include, Campground Hosts, Recreation Technicians, Resource Aides, River Rangers, Wildlife Technicians, Fisheries Technicians, Range and Botanical

Assistants, Hydrology Technicians, Mining Claim Analysts, Office Assistants, and many more. Organized events, such as river clean-up float trips, John Day and Deschutes River tree planting projects, riparian rehabilitation projects, and the Adopt-An-Open-Space programs also provide rewarding volunteer opportunities.

The summary provided below describes some of the past year's events and some of the 1996 individual opportunities/events.



The BLM volunteer program offers an opportunity to participate in important projects along with professional staff dedicated to the wise multiple use management of our nation's public lands. Our volunteers contribute a wealth of knowledge and experience, as well as a strong spirit of commitment toward the value of our nation's natural, cultural and recreational resources.

Volunteers play a vital ongoing role in helping achieve various projects throughout the Prineville District. As we face the growing challenges of accomplishing more work with fewer people, we have an increased need for continuing a viable volunteer





Clarno Volunteer Project 1995-1996

In 1992 the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) transferred title of a 512 acre property near Clarno, OR to the BLM. Technical experts from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) found unusually high fish, wildlife, and other environmental values associated with the land. Because of those values, the FWS, in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, recommended FmHA protect and enhance these values for the public by transferring title to the BLM, which manages adjacent public land and the federally designated John Day Wild and Scenic River.

In the springs of 1995 and 1996, volunteer projects were initiated to "clean up" the newly acquired property. Two Boy Scouts of America troops, (troop 721 from Florence, Oregon and Troop 478 from Portland, Oregon), 20 members of the Public Lands Restoration Task Force (PLRTF)- Izaak Walton League, and several members of the general public participated in the project in 1995. In 1996, 25 members from the PLRTF Izaak Walton League, and several members of the general public participated. The projects occurred on weekends both years. Through the rain, cold, and not so desirable conditions, the volunteers relentlessly persisted. Efforts were focused on rebuilding the fence around the historic Clarno cemetery, removing old corrals and barns, cleaning up numerous piles of old farm equipment and material, tearing down old fences and in some cases rebuilding and repairing existing fences.

The projects were very successful, although there is still lots of work to be done in subsequent years volunteer projects. Numerous dump truck loads of material were removed, with

several hundred pounds of scrap metal being recycled. Thanks goes to all those who participated.

Steelhead Falls Recreation Area Improved

The Steelhead Falls Recreation Area, located on the Wild and Scenic Deschutes River and partly within the Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area (WSA), recently received a facelift.

Campsites, roads, and day use parking areas were designated to help maintain and enhance resource values and increase visitor enjoyment and safety. Soils on old roadways and areas previously compacted by vehicular use have been aerated and prepared for reseeded; native shrubs and grasses should increase this spring and summer in these sites. The public's cooperation in helping to protect these cultivated areas while these new shrubs and grasses become better established is appreciated.

The area is a popular local and regional recreation site for fishing, sightseeing, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, wildlife observation, camping, picnicking, hunting, swimming, and photography.

A total of eleven campsites were built in the area; four walk-in campsites in the WSA and seven drive-in campsites outside of the WSA. Of the seven drive-in campsites, two sites accommodate trailers, one site accommodates a large group, and the remaining four sites accommodate single families with two vehicles each.

In addition, day use parking areas were built for access to the Steelhead Falls and Folley Water Trails. The hiking trails will be improved both to the falls areas and through the campground. The Steelhead Falls Trail follows an old trail originally constructed for access to a fish ladder built at the falls. The trail continues past Steelhead Falls for a mile and ends when steep canyon walls and boulders make access along the river difficult. The Folley Water Trail leads to a popular fishing area.

The Steelhead Falls Recreation Area is within a few minutes drive of the Crooked River Ranch Community and a short drive from the communities of Redmond, Sisters, and Terrebonne. The site is open year-round. For more information, please contact Karen Perault at (541) 416-6711.

Recreation Management

Thousands of volunteer hours have been, and will be committed to facility improvement on the Crooked and Lower Deschutes Rivers. Individuals, Eagle Scouts, the National Guard, Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council, Crook and Jefferson County Corrections, Oregon Trout, and a youth group from Northern Oregon consistently do work for the Prineville District.

Recently, fireplaces and bulletin boards were built and installed in recreation sites, trails were improved, and barrier posts placed to control traffic on the Crooked and Lower Deschutes Rivers. Steps were built on the banks of the Deschutes River, speed limit signs installed in the Maupin area, and flood clean-up occurred.

Future plans include campsite improvement at Lower Palisades campground on the Crooked River. Tree screening will also occur on the Crooked and Lower Deschutes Rivers. In addition, Steelhead Falls Recreation Site, adjacent to the Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River and near-by the Crooked River Ranch subdivision, will be overhauled



and maintained in early 1997.

If interested in adopting an area or helping out the Recreation Maintenance folks at the Prineville District, please call Roy Tidwell, Project Coordinator, at (541) 416-6779. There are numerous parcels of public lands waiting to be adopted and recreation personnel can always use a helping hand!

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Three Resource Management Plans (RMP's) provide guidance and direction for all actions within the Prineville District.

Implementation of Wild and Scenic River Plans, along with emphasis to evaluate grazing allotments within watersheds that contain anadromous fish habitats and continuing riparian recovery efforts have combined to focus much of the Prineville District's efforts to the river corridors. Progress has been made on many fronts.

Implementation of the Deschutes and Crooked River Wild and Scenic River Plans as well as efforts to complete the Draft John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan are under way. Grazing evaluations have been completed on all allotments on the Lower Deschutes River and on a majority of allotments along the John Day River. Management prescriptions have been developed for many allotments that will guide actions to improve ecosystem health. Implementation has begun on some allotments and improving conditions are already evident.

Salvage efforts of major bug-killed lodgepole pine areas in the LaPine area have been completed. Emphasis of the timber program is now focused on forest health.

The control of noxious weeds continues to be of great concern. Cooperative control efforts with counties has been our primary strategy. We have begun the Bridge Creek Weed Demonstration Management Project (see separate article).

Ongoing land exchanges remain a very high priority. The Criterion Exchange has been partially completed with the remainder well underway. The Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange is also progressing with the EIS due out in the spring of 1997 (see separate article).

With the continued population growth in Central Oregon, applications for rights-of-way, permits for land use, easements, and trespass resolution are increasing very rapidly. The District is responding to this increase as much as our capability will allow. Also in response to increased growth the Prineville District is preparing an amendment to the Brothers/LaPine RMP (see separate article). Extensive public involvement is taking place to address the Urban Interface issues.

Prescribed fire was completed on about 4,500 acres in the past year. These efforts will continue in the future to enhance ecosystem health. Wildfire has been and will continue to be of concern, especially in urban interface areas. Fire prevention efforts will be a major focus.

Brothers, Two Rivers and John Day Rangeland Program Summary Updates

Introduction

This is the fifth Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) Update for the Brothers Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) area. This RPS Update also includes the LaPine portion of the district which was first analyzed in the Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan (RMP) in 1989.

During the last two years we have concentrated our efforts on implementation of management through agreements, decisions and/or management plans. We have also focused on implementing necessary resource projects, monitoring to detect our progress and livestock use supervision to ensure compliance with use authorizations. A redirection of personnel and funding to other parts of the district has limited our capabilities in the Brothers/LaPine RMP area, but nonetheless, we are making progress.

One significant change is the way we approach our allotment management. In the past, we made decisions with limited involvement from other resource disciplines. Now, the district has moved toward a truly ecosystem based concept of interdisciplinary management. As a result, allotment management has become more of a team effort. This is true for all RMP areas within the district.

This is the fourth RPS update for both the Two Rivers and John Day RMP areas. Due to increasing concerns about anadromous fisheries, these areas are receiving most of our attention as related to livestock grazing management. An accelerated schedule of allotment evaluations has resulted in at least a brief look at nearly every allotment with fishery and riparian values. This included the small, isolated Category C allotments scattered throughout both areas. As a result, we reviewed past evaluations in light of new information. We have made and will make changes as needed. It is anticipated that this accelerated schedule and associated implementation will continue at least through FY 1997. However, in light of PACFISH, the East side Ecosystem Management Project, Range Reform issues and anticipated budget/personnel reductions, any specific evaluation/implementation schedule is uncertain at best.

Affected Interests

Following issuance of this RPS Update, there will be a 30-day comment period for the public to request affected interest status. If you believe that any of the future actions shown in the RPS Update may affect your interests, contact the Prineville District Manager in writing within this period. Please advise us as to the specific future actions which are of concern to you, the allotment(s) involved, and your reason for believing that you have an interest which can be affected by the proposed future actions. The District Manager will provide those determined to have an affected interest with an opportunity to participate in the development of the livestock grazing management plans in the identified allotments.

BROTHERS/LAPINE RPS UPDATE

Section I - Grazing Use and Management Adjustments

Actions recommended in allotment evaluations are carried out by agreement or decision. Sometimes they are incorporated into a revised allotment management plan (AMP) or coordinated resource management plan (CRMP) if such plan exists, or an AMP or CRMP may be prepared.

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Category	Accomplishments since June 1995 RPS Update
5246	Hatfield	C	A land exchange caused public lands in the allotment to revert to private ownership. It is no longer a BLM allotment.
7559	Poole	M	Draft allotment evaluation in 1996, will complete final in 1997.

Section II

Allotments scheduled to be evaluated within the next year:

5140	Salt Creek	I
5230	Birch Creek	I
5233	Scott	I

The following allotments will be considered for combining with other allotments. The purpose of combining these allotments would be to improve administrative efficiency, and to better integrate annual livestock grazing use rotations among the allotments. Each of the allotment groups shown below are used by one livestock operator. No changes to ongoing resource objectives, management or livestock stocking levels would result from these allotment combinations. Allotments to be considered for combining include the following:

Salt Creek Allotment (5140) with the Birch Creek Allotment (5230)
 Dunham Allotment (5139) with the Wiltze (5203) and the Plateau (5138) Allotments
 Horse Ridge (5210) with the Barlow Cave (5208) Allotment

Two separate operators use different portions of the Stearns Allotment (5134). To promote administrative efficiency and management monitoring, consideration will be given to dividing this allotment into two separate allotments: The South Stearns Allotment and the North Stearns Allotment. No changes in resource objectives, management or livestock stocking levels would result from this action.

Two pastures of the Nye Allotment (5232) are geographically separated from the remainder of this allotment, and are immediately adjacent to the Bear Creek Allotment (5236). When a pending grazing permit transfer process is completed, it is expected that one grazing permittee will have livestock grazing privileges on these two pastures and the Bear Creek Allotment; another permittee will have grazing privileges on the remainder of the Nye Allotment. To promote administrative efficiency, consideration will be given to making the two isolated pastures a part of the Bear Creek Allotment. No changes in resource objectives, management of livestock stocking levels would result from this action.

AMPs/CRMPs Completed or In Progress:

Implementation of projects shown in the previously approved Leslie Ranches Plan and the Upper Prineville Reservoir Activity Plan continues.

Summary of Completed Actions:

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Completed Action</u>
0003	Hampton	I	12 miles of the planned 22 miles of gravity fed water pipeline has been completed. Approximately 300 acres of a planned 1400 acre burn was completed in the fall of 96. It is intended to again try to accomplish the entire burn in the fall of 97.
0009	Cold Springs	I	A reconstruction of the Price Valley Water Pipeline was started in 1996. This involves replacing the old pipe along the 7 mile route and will be completed in the spring of 97. Approximately 3.5 miles of fence was reconstructed between the East and West Cold Springs Pastures.
0044	GI	I	3,400 acres of a 9,838 acre wild fire was seeded with rangeland drills in the winter of 96. The fire occurred in September of 96. Native species with the exception of some forbs were used. 6 miles of fence that was burned in this fire was reconstructed.
5131	McClellan	I	95 acres of juniper were cut to improve soil stability, vegetation, watershed conditions.

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Completed Action</u>
5134	Stearns	I	Grazing permittee constructed 7 miles of interior fences to intensify livestock grazing management, increase movement rates toward vegetation, wildlife objectives. 30 acres of western juniper felled to improve range and watershed conditions. About 20 acres of knapweed (an exotic, noxious weed) treated to promote native vegetation, soil stability.
5139	Dunham	I	50 acres of juniper/sagebrush rangeland burned to improve vegetation and watershed conditions.
5141	Sanford Creek	I	Riparian improvement project, including 1/4 mile of woody debris placement; installation of off-site water trough. 110 acres of sagebrush/juniper rangeland burned to promote aspen stand development; watershed condition improvement.
5145	Eagle Rock	I	162 acres of western juniper were cut to improve watershed, vegetation, other conditions. 760 acres of felled juniper sites burned to promote native vegetation restoration; improve watershed conditions.
5148	Riverside	I	105 acres of juniper sites burned to improve watershed and range vegetation conditions.
5190	Salt Creek	I	Grazing permittee constructed 3 miles of interior fences to intensify livestock grazing management; accelerate range/watershed condition improvement rates. One in-stream structure installed in Salt Creek to stop head cutting. 200 acres of sagebrush/juniper rangeland burned to accelerate watershed and rangeland vegetation improvement. 10 acres of riparian area burned to reduce juniper/sagebrush populations; promote riparian vegetation. About 10 acres of knapweed and African rue (exotic noxious weeds) treated to promote native vegetation, soil stability. One cattle guard installed to resolve historic opened gate situation; prevent livestock drift.
5208	Barlow Cave	I	Initial phase (road closures, reseeding) of Skeleton wildfire area restoration project completed.
5210	Horse Ridge	I	1600 acres of juniper and sagebrush rangeland burned to improve watershed and sage grouse/mule deer habitat conditions. One guzzler installed to improve wildlife habitat. Oregon Department of Transportation mowed 10 acres of sagebrush to improve sage grouse lek habitat. Initial-stage work (road closures, reseeding) of the Skeleton wildfire area restoration project completed. Portions of fence surrounding the Horse Ridge RNA/ACEC reconstructed by the grazing permittee in order to ensure livestock exclusion.
5230	Birch Creek	I	Grazing permittee installed one cattle guard to resolve an open gate/livestock drift situation; constructed 1 miles of interior fences to intensify grazing management; accelerate range/watershed condition improvement rates.
5231	West Butte	I	Installed one guzzler (with exclosure) to improve wildlife habitat.
5232	Nye	I	210 acres of juniper rangeland burned to improve vegetation and watershed conditions. About 2 acres of knapweed treated to promote native vegetation, soil stability.

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Completed Action</u>
5233	Scott	I	Approximately 2 acres of knapweed treated to promote native vegetation, soil stability.
5235	Moffitt	I	About 10 acres burned to increase forb density for sage grouse. Constructed 3 miles of interior fence; installed one cattle guard to intensify grazing management; accelerate movement toward vegetation and wildlife habitat objectives. About 100 acres of wildfire area reseeded to meet vegetation, soil, and wildlife habitat restoration objectives.
5237	Brothers South	I	About 2 acres of knapweed treated to promote native vegetation, soil stability. Installed two guzzlers to improve wildlife habitat.
5238	ZX	I	About 2 acres of knapweed treated to promote native vegetation, soil stability.
5240	Fehrenbacher	M	About 3 acres of knapweed treated to promote native vegetation, soil stability.
5241	Rickman-McCormack	I	300 acres of sagebrush/juniper rangeland burned to reduce juniper populations; improve vegetation and watershed conditions.
5242	Spring Creek	I	1350 acres of juniper rangeland burned to improve watershed and vegetation conditions.
5249	McCormack Home Ranch	I	About 210 acres of juniper felled to increase elk forage; improve watershed conditions.

TWO RIVERS RPS UPDATE

Section I - Grazing Use and Management Adjustments

Actions recommended in allotment evaluations are carried out by agreement or decision. Sometimes they are incorporated into a revised allotment management plan (AMP) or coordinated resource management plan (CRMP) if such plan exists, or an AMP or CRMP may be prepared.

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Accomplishments since June 1995 RPS Update</u>
2504	Barker	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2505	Barnett	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2506	Maxine Barnett	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2508	Bear Creek	I	Allotment evaluation completed
2512	Big Muddy	I	Allotment evaluation completed
2513	Big Sky	M	Allotment evaluation and AMP completed
2514	Black Rock	M	Allotment evaluation completed
2516	Gable Creek	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Category	Accomplishments since June 1995 RPS Update
2518	Pine Creek	I	Fence construction was accomplished, grazing dates on the river have been adjusted to March 1 to May 1.
2521	Horseshoe Bend	I	Allotment evaluation and AMP completed
2522	James Brown	I	Allotment evaluation completed
2524	Buck Hollow	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2525	Rock Creek	M	Allotment evaluation completed
2526	Peter Campbell	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2530	Cimmiyottii	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2531	Circle Bar	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
2532	T. Cole	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2533	Sutton Mountain	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
2537	Dead Dog Canyon	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
2541	Eakin	I	Allotment evaluation completed
2543	Ellsworth	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2547	Sixmile	M	Allotment evaluation and AMP completed
2561	Girds Creek	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
2562	J Bar S	I	Allotment evaluation and AMP completed
2572	Laffoon and Carlson	I	Allotment evaluation and AMP completed
2574	Lear	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2577	Byrds Point	I	Allotment evaluation completed
2579	Eugene Logan	M	Allotment evaluation completed
2583	Mulkey	M	Allotment evaluation completed
2584	Catherine Maurer	I	Fence construction and spring developments were completed, grazing dates on River Pasture have been adjusted to Nov 15 to April 1.
2587	Corral Canyon	I	Allotment evaluation completed
2588	Spud	M	Allotment evaluation completed
2590	Carroll Rim	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
2592	Mary Misener	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
2593	Verne A. Mobley	M	Allotment evaluation completed

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Category	Accomplishments since June 1995 RPS Update
2594	Morehouse & Elliot	M	Allotment evaluation completed
2598	Hay Creek	I	Allotment evaluation and AMP completed. Spring developments completed.
2599	Kenneth Myers	C	Allotment evaluation completed
2609	Crown Rock	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
2619	Sid Seale	I	Grazing dates on river adjusted to March 1 to May 1.
2633	Amine Peak	I	Allotment evaluation completed
2648	Hartung	I	Allotment evaluation and AMP completed
2659	Packsaddle Mountain	I	Evaluation completed; under Sutton Mtn. CRMP
7501	Bird	I	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7503	Borthwick	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7506	Rocky Ridge	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7507	Clausen	I	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7510	Conley	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7511	Connolly	M	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7512	P.J. Conroy	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7513	J. Conroy	M	Allotment evaluation completed
7517	Driver	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7519	Dick	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7520	Duling	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7521	Durette	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7524	Fessler	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7525	Folmsbee	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7526	C. Forman	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7527	R. Forman	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7529	Grant	M	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7532	L.E. Hammel	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7533	E.W. Hammel	M	Draft allotment evaluation completed

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Category	Accomplishments since June 1995 RPS Update
7534	J.R. Hastings	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7535	Hay Creek	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7536	Kaskella Farms	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7537	Hix	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7539	Holmes	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7544	Kinzey	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7545	Kortge	I	Allotment evaluation completed
7546	Nartz	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7547	Ferry Canyon	I	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7549	Mcdermid	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7548	Lindley	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7550	Cow Canyon	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7553	Morelli	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7555	Morrow Brothers	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7558	Patgens	I	Allotment evaluation completed
7557	Ochs	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7560	J. Friday	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7561	Friday Brothers	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7562	Oak Canyon	I	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7563	Ranch and Rec	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7565	J.H. Reckman	C	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7566	Richardson	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7567	Wagenblast	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7568	Sharp, A.J	I	Draft allotment evaluation completed
7569	P. Sharp	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7570	Johnson	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7578	George Ward	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7579	Webb	M	Draft allotment evaluation completed

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Category	Accomplishments since June 1995 RPS Update
7580	Vibbert	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7581	Rose	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7584	H. Woodside	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7588	Ashley	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7590	Miller	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7594	Irribarren	C	Allotment evaluation completed
7601	Nena Creek	C	Allotment evaluation completed

Section II

Allotments scheduled to be evaluated within the next year:

2507	Brooks
2520	Boynton
2535	Hayfield
2544	Circle S Ranch
2545	Cherry Creek
2549	Hardie
2552	Buckhorn
2553	Willow Spring
2556	Murray Howard
2560	Baseline
2567	Kaser Brothers
2568	Keegan
2569	Zack T. Keys
2570	Zack T. Keys
2576	Left Hand Canyon
2586	Tom McDonald
2595	Morris
2596	Howard Mortimore
2600	J. Willis Nartz
2605	E. Glenn Potter
2607	Pryor Farms
2614	Clarno Homestead
2615	Rolfe
2616	Orville Ruggles
2617	Emigrant Canyon
2622	Alta Spaulding
2624	Thomas m. Stephens
2630	Tripp
2634	Coral Hollow
2637	V.O. West
2641	North Eighty
2646	Lonerock
2649	Rim
2653	Brooks Lease
2655	Norton Ranch

- 2656 Dry Knob
- 2657 Bridge Creek
- 2664 Speckle Canyon

AMPs/CRMPs Completed or In Progress:

- 2509 BelsheAMP in progress
- 2513 Big SkyAMP completed
- 2521 Horseshoe BendAMP completed
- 2538 DeckerAMP in progress
- 2547 SixmileAMP completed
- 2562 J Bar SAMP completed
- 2572 Laffoon and CarlsonAMP completed
- 2584 Catherine MaurerAMP in progress
- 2597 John T. MurthaAMP completed
- 2598 Hay CreekAMP in progress
- 2608 RattrayCRMP in progress
- 2648 HartungAMP completed

Sutton Mountain Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) completed on March 1996 and involves the following allotments:

- 2516 Gable Creek
- 2531 Circle Bar
- 2533 Sutton Mountain
- 2537 Dead Dog Canyon
- 2561 Girds Creek
- 2590 Carroll Rim
- 2592 Mary Misener
- 2609 Crown Rock
- 2659 Packsaddle Mountain

Summary of Completed Actions:

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Completed Action</u>
2509	Belshe	I	Fire rehabilitation seeding, temporary seeding enclosure fence constructed and pasture fence reconstructed.
2514	Black Rock	M	Two pasture division fences were constructed in order to improve the distribution and control of livestock.
2518	Pine Creek	I	One John Day River riparian pasture fence constructed, 2 miles long. Grazing dates on riparian pasture adjusted to March 1 to May 1.
2533	Sutton Mountain	I	Planted a two acre fenced enclosure with black cottonwood to establish a "clone bank" for future out-plantings in the John Day Basin. It is located in T.9S., R.20E., Sec. 36, SW SE, along the John Day River.
2572	Laffoon and Carlson	I	Fire rehabilitation seeding, temporary seeding enclosure fence constructed. John Day River riparian pasture fence constructed, 1/4 mile long. Grazing dates on riparian pasture adjusted to March 1 to May 1. Riparian enclosure fence constructed, cattle permanently excluded from riparian area within Jackknife Canyon.

Allot. No. Allotment Name Category Completed Action

2580	Big Summit West	M	A land exchange was completed in 1995 which reduced the BLM AUMs from 145 to 83 and BLM acres from 1267 to 726 (Lookout Pasture not included). A new fence 2.9 mi in length was constructed in 1996 to create a riparian pasture on the North Fork of the Crooked River. Reconstruction of another 2.5 mi of existing fence for the riparian pasture was begun in 1996.
2584	Catherine Maurer	I	One John Day River riparian pasture fence constructed, 3 miles long. Grazing dates on riparian pasture adjusted to November 15 to April 1. Willow and Kenny Kolfelt springs developed to provide alternative water to livestock removed from river. Allotment boundary fence constructed in Dead Horse Canyon to protect river from trespass cattle.
2591	Miller	I	Fire rehabilitation seeding, pasture fence reconstructed.
2597	John T. Murtha	I	Fire rehabilitation seeding, temporary seeding exclosure fence constructed.
2598	Hay Creek	I	Two springs developed to provide alternative water for livestock while grazing in the North (riparian) Pasture.
2617	Emigrant Canyon	M	Fire rehabilitation pasture fence reconstructed.
2619	Sid Seale	I	Fire rehabilitation seeding, pasture fence reconstructed. John Day River riparian exclosure fence constructed, 1/4 mile. Cattle excluded from 3 miles of riparian area.
2631	Dipping Vat	M	Fire rehabilitation seeding, pasture fence reconstructed.
7501	Bird	I	Construction of approximately 1 mile of fence to create a second riparian pastures and allow rest of both riparian pastures following 1994 wildfire. Seeded bottom of Macks and 16 Canyons following 1994 wildfire.
7512	P.J. Conroy	C	Developed one spring to provide livestock watering source away from Deschutes River
7539	Holmes	C	Provided materials for public land portion of riparian pasture fencing constructed by NRCS and landowner.
7548	Lindley	I	Categorization raised from C to I bases on riparian and anadromous fisheries concerns. Approximately two miles of riparian pasture fence constructed cooperatively with ODFW. A minimum of two years of rest from grazing scheduled for the Deep Creek riparian area.
7558	Buck Hollow	I	Named changed from Patgens. Categorization raised from C to I based on anadromous fisheries and riparian concerns. Two miles of riparian pasture fence constructed. Grazing along public lands on creek changed from warm season to early spring.
7588	Ashley	I	Categorization changed from C to I based on riparian and anadromous concerns. Livestock use modified from spring/summer to early spring. 200 yards of fencing constructed to create second riparian pasture composed of primarily public land.
7581	Rose	C	Combined with the Grant Allotment.

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Completed Action</u>
7591	Tenmile Creek	I	Name changed from Roth. Categorization changed from C to I to reflect riparian and anadromous fishery values. Small gap fence constructed cooperatively with ODFW to preclude trespass livestock problems and create riparian pasture. Livestock season of use modified from summer to early spring but pasture has been rested for last couple years.

JOHN DAY RPS UPDATE

Section I - Grazing Use and Management Adjustments

Actions recommended in allotment evaluations are carried out by agreement or decision. Sometimes they are incorporated into a revised allotment management plan (AMP) or coordinated resource management plan (CRMP) if such plan exists, or an AMP or CRMP may be prepared.

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Accomplishments since June 1995 RPS Update</u>
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None

Section II

Allotments scheduled to be evaluated within the next year:

None

AMPs/CRMPs Completed or In Progress:

2503	Hubert Asher
4003	Slicear Mountain
4028	Neal Butte
4029	North Fork
4103	Rockpile
4103	Dry Corner
4122	Big Bend

Summary of Completed Actions:

<u>Allot. No.</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Completed Action</u>
2501	Herbert Asher	I	.6 mile of fence was constructed to control unauthorized livestock grazing and to improve livestock management
4020	Murderers' Creek	M	Additional work was done on the Medusa head control project. In 1995 a 1258 ac. unit was burned for a second treatment and seeded to a grass/forb/shrub mixture. In 1996 a previously seeded unit (620 ac.) was reburned. Spraying with herbicides is planned for this unit for further Medusa head control.
4028	Neal Butte	I	One spring was developed and 2.1 mi of fence was constructed to create a riparian pasture and to initiate a grazing management system. Livestock will not graze the riparian pasture for two years.
4049	Battle Creek	I	85 acres of juniper were thinned to improve forage production for both wildlife and livestock and improve watershed conditions. Juniper were placed in tributaries to Battle Creek and in Battle Creek to improve the riparian areas and to discourage the livestock from grazing in the riparian areas.

END

10-28-99